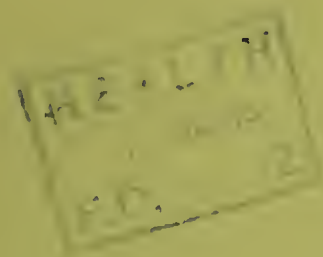


I

SHERBORNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



1972

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Medical Officer of Health: ESTHER JACKSON, M.B. , CH. B. , D. P. H. , M. F. C. M.

Public Health Inspector: J. E. T. BASTABLE

C O N T E N T S

	Page
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND STAFF	1
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	2
GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS	2
REORGANISATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	2
BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS	2
CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1972	3
CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	4
VACCINATION	5
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY	6
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT	6
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR	7
WATER SUPPLIES	7
DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE	9
PUBLIC CLEANSING	11
REFUSE COLLECTION etc.	11
OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT	11
FACTORIES ACT	11
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT	12
CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS	12
PET ANIMALS ACT	12
PEST CONTROL	12
HOUSING	12
INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES	13
MEAT INSPECTION	15
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS	15
GENERAL MATTERS	16

SHERBORNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Telephone: Sherborne 2401
(STD Code 093581)

COUNCIL OFFICES
GREENHILL
SHERBORNE, Dorset

Telephone number of
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
Sturminster Newton 72651
(STD Code 0258)

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

1972

Chairman: W. H. Batten T.D., J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Lt. Col. J. D. Dalley.

Mr. L. S. Boys
Mr. H. W. Buckland
Lt. Col. J. D. Dalley
Mrs. D. M. Holt
Mr. P. Horsey

Mr. W. A. Jesty
Mrs. E. M. Lane, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. P. C. Thornton-Wood
Mr. W. V. Warry
Mrs. N. J. White

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(Joint appointment)

Esther Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
M.F.C.M.

Clerk

Mrs. A. Smith

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. E. T. Bastable, Certificate of
Royal Sanitary Institute & Sanitary
Inspector Joint Board as Public
Health Inspector, Certificate of
Royal Society of Health as Inspector
of Meat & Foods

The Public Health Inspector organises refuse disposal and
manages the sewage works; he also acts as Petroleum
Regulation Inspector and deals with drainage administration
under Building Regulations.

One technical assistant

Clerk/Typist

Miss Willis

SHERBORNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	41,481
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population	7,120
Number of dwellings	2,604
Rateable value (at 1st April 1972)	£166,150
Product of penny rate 1972/3	£1,650

REORGANISATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the middle of last century the country's first Medical Officer of Health was appointed. Since that time public health measures and technological advances have reduced the death rate among infants and young people and medical skills have enabled people to live longer and the population of our country has multiplied exceedingly. As a result it has become necessary to change the present system of Local Government. Districts such as Sherborne Rural with small populations are to be amalgamated with neighbouring areas for local government purposes. Further changes are also planned in the division of responsibility for such things as refuse collection and disposal, sewerage and water supplies.

Your public health inspector has been carrying out during the year all his usual duties which protect the public health but he has also been giving his time to meet with colleagues from areas with which Sherborne will be joined in order to formulate forward plans for the new District which takes over on 1st April 1974.

VITAL STATISTICS

		1972			1971	1970
		Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
BIRTHS registered						
Live Births	Total	59	56	115	89	106
	Legitimate	58	50	108	82	98
	Illegitimate	1	6	7	7	8
Still Births	Total	1	1	2	0	2
	Legitimate	1	1	2		2
DEATHS registered						
	Total	30	28	58	65	70
	Maternal deaths		nil		nil	nil
	Deaths of infants under 1 year:					
	Total	1	0	1	2	1
	Legitimate	1	0	1	1	1
	Under 4 weeks of age - Total	0	0	0	1	0
	Under 1 week of age - Total	0	0	0	1	0

The following table of figures shows the birth rates etc. for the Sherborne Rural area and the rates for England and Wales for comparison.

In calculating Birth and Death Rates Area Comparability Factors are used by the Registrar General to "correct" marked variations from average in the age and sex structure of the local populations and to take into account any unusually high or low mortality due to the presence of residential institutions etc. The local crude rate multiplied by the area comparability factor produces a rate comparable with rates in other parts of the country.

	Sherborne R.D.		England & Wales	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	16.2	12.6	14.8	16.0
Area comparability factor	1.13	1.13	1.00	1.0
Local adjusted rate	18.3	14.2	14.8	16.0
Illegitimate live births as % of all live births	6	8	9	8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17	-	12	12
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	9	22	17	18
I.M.R. of legitimate infants	9	12	17	17
I.M.R. of illegitimate infants	-	143	21	24
Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 4 wks per 1,000 live born).	-	11	12	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live born)	-	11	10	10
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 wk per 1,000 total live and still births	17	11	22	22
Deaths per 1,000 population	8.1	9.2	12.1	11.6
Area comparability factor	0.94	0.96	1.0	1.0
Local adjusted death rate	7.6	8.8	12.1	11.6

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR

	1972			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	1971	1970
Tuberculosis - all forms	0	0	0	0	1
Other infective illnesses	0	0	0	1	0
Malignant Neoplasm					
Lung and bronchus	3	1	4	3	4
Breast	0	2	2	2	2
Uterus	-	0	0	1	0
Prostate	1	-	1	2	2
Stomach and intestines	0	2	2	4	7
Leukaemia	0	0	0	1	2
Other sites	1	1	2	4	3
Anaemia			0	0	0
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	0	1	0	0
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	1	1	2	2	1
Ischaemic heart disease	9	5	14	19	13
Cerebrovascular disease	3	5	8	9	7
Other heart & circulatory system diseases	2	4	6	5	11
Influenza			0	0	1
Pneumonia	3	4	7	4	6
Bronchitis and emphysema	2	0	2	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0	1	1	1
Ulcer and diseases of digestive system	1	1	2	0	2
Other diseases of liver and intestines			0	0	0
Diseases of kidney and genito-urinary system	1	0	1	2	1
Congenital anomalies & other causes of perinatal mortality			0	1	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			0	1	0
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	1	1
All other accidents	0	1	1	1	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries			0	0	1
	30	28	58	65	70

Figures for previous years are included for comparison. It is apparent

that the list of numbers dying in the population of this area has little meaning unless compared with figures for the whole country; any seeming difference in trends and figures are artifacts due to the relatively small numbers of deaths in the area which has a population of 7,120.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A. International quarantine regulations diseases

SMALLPOX

As I reported in the Annual Report for 1971 smallpox is now endemic in only a small number of countries of the world, and vaccination certificates are not needed for most holiday travel. Routine vaccination of children has been discontinued.

Travellers to some parts of the world are still advised to be vaccinated against smallpox and the stamping of international certificates to validate the doctors signature is still carried out in your Public Health Department.

CHOLERA

In England we are able still to enjoy hygienic disposal of human excreta and an excellent water supply so it is unlikely that we will experience a serious epidemic of cholera but the possibility of outbreaks must be taken seriously. Vaccination has little part to play in the control of cholera in many parts of the world. Anyone from England travelling in an endemic area may well be advised to be vaccinated against cholera for his own personal protection. However a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera held by someone returning to England serves no purpose to the community; the holder could be a symptomless excreter of cholera vibrios. The protection of the public is achieved by your concern for proper sewage disposal, a good water supply and a high standard of hygiene in all places where food is stored, prepared and eaten.

B. Diseases against which immunisation is offered in the United Kingdom.

TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to those children during their second or third year at secondary school, who, on testing, are found to lack immunity. B.C.G. vaccination is also offered by the hospital service to such younger children who are known to have been in contact with tuberculosis.

No new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

Again no notification was received and it is many years since a case was notified in the district. Immunisation of young children and subsequent booster doses is undoubtedly responsible for this satisfactory freedom from infection.

POLIOMYELITIS

No case has been notified for many years in this district. Again vaccination with oral poliomyelitis vaccine is responsible for the local freedom from this disease. Primary vaccination is given during the second half of the first year of life with a booster dose before school entry and another booster at 10 years old. For those children who are not taken to their family doctor at 10 or 11 years of age arrangements were made for the booster dose to be given in school during the 12th year of age.

WHOOPING COUGH

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year.

TETANUS

This disease is a severe and dangerous illness and active immunisation is offered to babies with a booster just before school entry and a further booster at 10 years old. As in the case of vaccination against poliomyelitis, a reminder is given to parents of school children who were not taken to their family doctor at 10 or 11 years of age.

MEASLES

Vaccination against measles sometimes produces a reaction comparable to a very mild and brief attack of measles. In 1968 one of the two strains of vaccine in use was withdrawn and for a time there was a shortage of vaccine so that the level of vaccination has fallen below that which would eradicate this unpleasant disease.

7 cases of measles were notified during 1972.

GERMAN MEASLES

In July 1970 the Department of Health recommended that vaccination against rubella (german measles) should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. Vaccination in 1972 was carried out by family doctors helped by the school health service.

VACCINATION STATISTICS 1972

(The term vaccination is now used internationally for procedures which in this country we used to describe as vaccination and immunisation)

DISTRICT	POLIOMYELITIS		DIPHTHERIA		TETANUS		WHOOPING		BCG	MEASLES	RUBELLA
	ORAL						COUGH				
	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R			
Sherborne R.D.C.	71	176	67	81	67	164	67	34	37	59	23
P = Primary Course R = Reinforcing dose											

These figures are supplied by the County Medical Officer and refer to vaccinations of children.

It is not possible to compare these figures directly with those for previous years because in 1968 new schedules for the timing of injections etc. were introduced. Vaccinations are now usually started at 5 months of age and it is no longer necessary to give a booster dose of anti-diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus at 18-20 months. Boosters are given at about 4 years (i.e. before entry into school) and at 10 years.

C. Infections against which routine vaccination is not offered

7 cases of infective hepatitis were notified during the year. Two of the patients were not jaundiced and the diagnosis was made on laboratory findings on examination of blood specimens. Research workers in various parts of the country are continuing to try to find out more about the epidemiology of this condition.

FOOD POISONING AND DYSENTERY

The only case of food poisoning notified was in a person who had become ill while travelling abroad.

INFESTATIONS

Lice and nits have once again ceased to be a rarity among school children. This is probably a reflection of the fashion for longer, loose hair among women and men. Most of the infestations reported to the Health Authority were among school children; older patients usually go direct to their general medical practitioner for treatment and as the condition is not notifiable actual numbers of infestations are not known.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service has continued to give excellent service. The Dorchester Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. G. H. Tee has dealt with nearly all the work from this area.

Brucellosis in humans is not a notifiable disease but public interest in the scheme for eradication of brucellosis from dairy cattle has increased awareness of the possibility of brucellosis infection in humans and the laboratory has again examined specimen material sent in by family doctors from their patients.

IMMIGRANTS

When many Asians were expelled from Uganda in the late summer reception centres were arranged in Districts quite near to Sherborne but there was no influx of immigrants into the Rural District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

I am happy to be able to report that it has not been necessary to take any formal action under this Act by which the Magistrates can order the removal of an elderly person living in unsatisfactory circumstances and unable to care for himself but unwilling to be admitted to hospital when a bed is available. Your housing officer and the public health inspector have persuaded and helped people and the County's Social Workers were available to be called in to advise.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

Acknowledgement must again be made to the excellent voluntary work carried out in the district. An example of this work is the help given by the British Red Cross Society in organising chiropody clinics and arranging transport for elderly people to be taken to the chiropody clinic which is organised by the B.R.C.S. and subsidised by the County Council. The nearest clinic is held each Friday at the County Clinic building in Sherborne.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

NATURE OF THE DISTRICT AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

The main industry of the district is agriculture with commercial development principally in Yetminster and Babylon Hill, Bradford Abbas. This includes a large processing and retail dairy. There is some homework carried out, mainly glove making for local factories.

Development has made steady progress throughout the year. Sixty five new dwellings having been erected and one factory. Demand for housing in the area continues at a very high level as indicated by the continuing applications for outline planning approval.

WATER SUPPLY

Public Supplies

Relevant Authority: The Wessex Water Board

15 Samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by this department and 29 by the Wessex Water Board. The quality and quantity of the water has been satisfactory. Fluoride is not added to the public water supply in this area. As far as can be ascertained none of the water is likely to be plumbo-solvent.

Results of physical and chemical analysis are as follows:

	<u>Batcombe</u>	<u>Lake, Thornford</u>
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	2
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.3
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	232ppm	266ppm
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	234ppm	278ppm
Non-Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	2ppm	32ppm
Chloride (asCl)	17ppm	32ppm
Ammonia, Free & Saline (asN)		
Ammonia, Albumoid { " } Total	0.01ppm	0.026ppm
Nitrates { " }	1.0ppm	0.5ppm
Nitrites { " }	-	-
Dissolved Oxygen	2ppm	3ppm
Free Carbon Dioxide	25ppm	23ppm
Dissolved Solids	320ppm	420ppm
Calcium	228ppm	254ppm
Iron	0.1ppm	0.25ppm
Manganese	Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil
Natural Fluoride	0.1ppm	0.1ppm

Dwellings & Population Supplies from Public Mains

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses in parish</u>	<u>No. of houses with public supply</u>	<u>Population supplied (estimated)</u>
Batcombe	28	17	51
Beerhackett	30	29	87
Bishops Caundle	123	123	369
Bradford Abbas	363	333	995
Castleton	73	53	159
Caundle Marsh	24	24	72
Chetnole	84	84	252
Clifton Maybank	25	19	57

WATER SUPPLY - Private Supplies - continued

provided a mains water supply to the area of New Street, Batcombe and the Council Houses at Stockwood. The nearby houses are now connected to it.

Samples

Bacteriological results

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Batcombe	11	5
Beer Hackett	1	-
Bradford Abbas	7	2
Castleton	10	4
Clifton Maybank	5	5
Hilfield	5	4
Holwell	1	-
Leweston	1	-
Lillington	3	1
Longburton	-	1
Melbury Bubb	1	2
Nether Compton	1	1
Over Compton	2	2
Poyntington	3	3
Sandford Orcas	5	-
Stockwood	1	1
Trent	1	3

Sampling was repeated immediately whenever an unsatisfactory result was recorded and remedial action taken.

Nitrate Estimation

18 private supplies were tested for nitrate content. The concentration varied between a nil reading and 6 ppm., results well within the normal limits and indicating that the use of artificial fertilisers is not endangering the purity of the water supply.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

All parishes not on main drainage systems have established nuisances arising from the disposal of foul sullage drainage.

Tenders were invited during the year for the sewerage of Leigh, Chetnole and Beer Hackett and the enlargement of the Thornford Works. A tender was accepted and the scheme should now proceed with a start being made in Spring 1973.

The Council instructed Consultants to prepare sewerage schemes for Holwell, Purse Caundle and Sandford Orcas and it is hoped that these will be ready for submission to the County Council and Department of the Environment by the end of 1973.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE - continued

The position with regard to the various parishes is as follows:-

Yetminster

An estate development of 15 dwellings at Uplands was finished during the year and at St. Osmond Close only 4 out of 34 dwellings remain to be completed. At Shearstones, Brister End, 8 out of the proposed 20 dwellings on the estate have been built. All new dwellings drain eventually to the public sewer. Outline permission was granted for a new County School on land at Thornford Road. It is anticipated that the enlargement of Thornford Sewage Works will be complete before any discharge of sewage from the school is made to the sewer.

Thornford

Approximately 700 yards of a private estate sewer at The Waldrons, was adopted as a public sewer.

Ryme Intrinseca

There are no immediate proposals for sewerage this village.

Beer Hackett

Part of the parish will be sewerage at the same time as the proposed sewer for Leigh and Chetnole. Approximately 200 yards of a private estate sewer was adopted by the Council during the year.

Trent

The enlarged works have now been in operation for almost two years and are operating satisfactorily.

Bradford Abbas

Generally, considering that there is a theoretical overload on the sewage disposal works they have functioned satisfactorily. Preparation for the adoption of private estate sewers at Manor Close was instituted. No significant development has taken place during the year apart from one factory at Babylon Hill, the sewage from which goes by private arrangement to the Yeovil Treatment Works,

Alveston and Bishops Caundle

Both of these sewage works have functioned satisfactorily during the year, effluent samples taken by the Avon & Dorset River Authority and Dorset County Council, all being satisfactory. 300 yards of sewer at Alveston were adopted as a public sewer.

Poyntington

Apart from settlement no treatment is given to the sewage coming into these works. When the proposed sewerage scheme for Poyntington and Osborne is put into being these works will be dispensed with for the purpose of receiving foul sewage. The proposed scheme will take sewage direct to the extended works of your neighbouring Authority, Sherborne Urban District.

Cesspool Emptying Service

This service is carried out by the Modern Cleansing Company (Yeovil) Ltd. under contract to this Authority; 347 properties taking advantage of it during the year. There were no complaints regarding the disposal of the contents although the Contractor must have difficulty in finding suitable sites,

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse

All refuse is taken to the Council's Osborne Refuse Tip and disposed of by controlled burying. No complaints were received this year concerning the tip, this being no doubt due largely to daily fly prevention methods carried out during the summer.

Salvage

Salvage to the value of £23.68 was sold during the year.

Roadside Sanitation

Litter bins are provided by the Dorset County Council in official laybys, these are emptied by this Authority's staff and as far as possible the laybys are kept clean. Daily cleansing would no doubt be most desirable during the summer months but unfortunately there are insufficient staff and vehicles to get this done.

RIVERS & STREAMS POLLUTION

The procedure of notifying the appropriate River Authorities of all plans received showing new farm schemes likely to pollute ditches, streams and rivers, has been maintained. Complaints of pollution of ditches and streams have been dealt with as they arise.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

No. of inspectors appointed under the Act 1 part time
Estimated No. of premises subject to registration.13
No. of premises registered13
No. of premises inspected 9
No. of inspections carried out16

FACTORIES ACT

Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	12	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	5		
Total	39	19	-	-

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No action was called for.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT

There is no premise registered under the Act in the district.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

No. of premises registered under the Act 1

No. of inspections carried out 1

The premises were found to be satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are three open air swimming baths in the district, one being restricted to school pupils and the other two being used by the public if invited. All receive chlorination.

THE CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No. of Licensed sites 8

No. of inspections 18

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There is no public convenience in the district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The North Dorset Joint Rodent Committee of which the Sherborne Rural District Council is one of six constituent authorities, continued to carry out the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Apart from rodents one infestation with fleas was reported.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No. of licensed premises one

No. of inspections made one

SANITATION OF SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SCHOOL CANTEEN HYGIENE)

Those schools inspected were found to be of a satisfactory standard.

HOUSING

Total number of houses in the district 2,604

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected during the year ... 33

No. of inspections made 58

No. of informal notices served 28

No. of informal notices complied with 28

No. of Statutory notices served Nil

No. of Statutory notices complied with 5

No. of houses reported under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1958 (unfit premises beyond repair at reasonable cost) 1

Housing Act, 1964 Section 13 (Compulsory improvement of dwellings)

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

HOUSING - continued

Overcrowding

No case of 'statutory' overcrowding was found.

Houses Let in Lodgings

No house is known to be let in lodgings.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

No. of applications received for certificates of disrepair ... Nil

Housing Act, 1968

No. of applications for Qualification Certificates	Nil
No. of Qualification Certificates issued	2
No. of applications for Preliminary Certificates	1
No. of Preliminary Qualification Certificates issued ...	1

Grants

No. of applications received during the year: 24

	(a) <u>Standard</u>	(b) <u>Improvement</u>
No. granted	3	21
No. pending	-	-

New Houses

No. of new dwellings provided by private enterprise during the year 65

No. of new dwellings provided by the Local Authority during the year Nil

Re-housing

Total No. of families housed during the year by the Local Authority 23

Housing Applications

No. of persons who are applicants for a Council house at the end of the year:

(a) resident within the district	96
(b) resident without the district	38

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. Milk

The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of 'dairies' in the district subject to registration ... 1

No. of 'distributors' subject to registration 6

Samples

No. of samples of milk taken and submitted for examination during the year:-

	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Untreated	2)	287
Pasteurised	275	10)	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES - continued

Milk Supplies - Brucella abortus

- (a) No. of samples of raw milk examined 33
(b) No. of positive samples found Nil

Milk & Dairies (General Regulations, 1959 - Regulation 19-20

No action was called for or taken during the year.

2. Other Food Premises

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Details of food premises subject to the above grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category separately:-

<u>Trade</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.18</u>	<u>No. of Premises to which Reg. 21 applies</u>	<u>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 21</u>
Hotels	1	1	1	1
Cafes	4	4	4	4
Public Houses	16	16	16	16
Clubs	4	4	4	4
Church Halls	14	14	14	14
Canteens - Schools	9	9	9	9
Confectioners	6	6	6	6
Meat and Fish	1	1	1	1
Grocers	2	2	2	2
Mixed Stores	20	20	20	20
Boarding Schools	1	1	1	1
Food Factories	3	3	3	3
Others	2	2	2	2

No. of such premises inspected during the year 69

No. of inspections carried out 114

(b) No. of food premises subject to registration under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of:

- (i) Ice Cream 29
(ii) Sausages & Prepared Meats 1
(iii) Fish and chips Nil

(c) The method in use for disposal of condemned food is
burial at refuse tip

(d) Ice Cream (Heat treatment etc.) Regulations 1947-52 -
No observations.

(e) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-1956 exemption certificates:-
No exemptions were applied for. Generally premises were
found to be satisfactory.

(f) Byelaws in respect of handling and wrapping of food etc. are
operative in the district.

Slaughterhouses

No. of licensed slaughterhouses in the district .. one
No. of licensed knackers yards in the district ... nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES - continued

Meat Inspection

(a) At slaughterhouses

CARCASES & OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	109		1	163	302
Number Inspected	109		1	163	302
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned				2	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20			3	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.35%			3.1%	15.23%

There was no carcase affected with tuberculosis or cysticercosis

(b) At Butchers and other shops:

Nil

Other Food Condemnations

POULTRY INSPECTION

There is no poultry processing premise within the district.

There is one poultry establishment in this Authority's area where approximately 1,000 poultry are slaughtered, the carcasses being eviscerated and prepared outside the district.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Duties under the above order have not been delegated to this Council.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There is no egg pasteurisation plant in the district.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING HOUSING) CARRIED OUT

Total No. of inspections (under all headings)	1650
Total No. of informal notices served	70
Total No. of informal notices complied with	64
Total No. of statutory notices served	Nil
Total No. of statutory notices complied with	Nil
No. of prosecutions	Nil

GENERAL MATTERS

Preparation for reorganisation of local government in the form of reports and statistical data to the Joint Committees of the five constituent Authorities is now taking more of the department's time. It also appears that the Government is to proceed with the forming of a comprehensive Water Authority, which will for the first time bring under single control water conservation, distribution and reclamation, including sewage disposal.

I would like to thank my Technical Assistant, Mr. Edmunds and Miss Willis for their continuing co-operation and support throughout the year.

The National Health Service is also due to be reorganised on 1st April 1974. Since the present N.H.S was devised in the nineteen forties there has been a dramatic change in the death rate from infectious diseases and in the survival rate of severely handicapped infants and so in the life expectation of the average man and woman and in the pattern of illness and patients requiring care. This means that the health care needs of the country have changed and the Re-organisation is being designed to suit the changed needs. Since the 1947 National Health Service Act health care has been administered through three different services, namely family doctors, Local Authority health staff and hospitals. The three services were financed from separate budgets and had different organisational structures. The N.H.S. Re-organisation Bill has not yet been passed by Parliament but among the changes in health care organisation will be the removal from Local Authorities of their health staff and the end of the statutory appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

